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LABOUR ORGANISER

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THE LABOUR ORGANISER

EDITOR: A. L. WILLIAMS

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DECEMBER, 1954

PRICE FIVEPENCE

Forward to Victory!

THE Press has been so concerned with differences within the Labour Party in recent years that it has almost ignored *Challenge to Britain*, the policy document, which was carried with almost no opposition at the 1953 Party Conference.

Challenge to Britain is Labour's declared policy for dealing with the tremendous issues facing this country in the second half of the 20th century, and a future Labour Government will follow the general line it lays down.

Between now and the General Election, and that cannot be a very long time, the Labour Party must rally a majority of the electors behind its policy: the popular Press, interested only in personalities and sensations, will not do the job for us.

That is the reason that regional and area conferences and public demonstrations on *Challenge to Britain* figure so prominently in the 'Forward to Victory' campaign, which Mr. Morgan Phillips, the Party Secretary, has announced in a letter to all affiliated organisations and Party sections.

A pictorial broadsheet, handbills and a series of popular pamphlets are among the publications to be issued during the campaign, which is to get under way immediately and which, after a break for the Local Government elections, will continue until the General Election.

As well as popularising Party policy, the campaign will be concerned with recruiting new members, not only to make up losses, but also to raise individual membership to a figure more in keeping with the support for Labour in the country.

A special feature of the campaign will be a 'Women's Week' arranged by the Party's women's organisations. Realising the part played in elections by the woman voter, local Labour Parties will back the efforts of their women members to win her support.

As an article on another page shows, there is no evidence in recent by-election results that points to any great change in the backing of the two main parties since 1951. The marginal constituencies are still the key to victory and the relative strength and efficiency of the rival party machines in those constituencies will determine the result. Discussions with representatives of Constituency Labour Parties about their organisation problems will go on during the campaign. At the end of the effort Labour must be geared up and ready for action. Forward to Victory!

What About The By-Elections?

by A. L. Williams

THE result of the West Derby by-election, on the 18th November, was a disappointment. It had been hoped that, with a Conservative majority of 1,707 last time and the influx of new electors, the seat would have been won for Labour.

In fact, not only was the Tory majority increased by 80x votes, but also the Tory percentage of votes cast was increased by 1.6 per cent. The total poll was low, being 58.9 per cent compared with 80.3 per cent at the General Election.

Those who were in West Derby on polling-day claim that it was the fog which was responsible for the Labour defeat, because from 6.30 in the evening the fog was extremely thick in the two Labour areas at Gillmoss and Dovecot, with the result that the total Labour poll there was 50 per cent or less compared with a higher poll in Tory wards, which did not suffer so much fog.

The large number of Labour 'promises' supports this claim, though the West Derby figures in no way contradict the conclusion of this article, which was written before the West Derby result was known.

BETWEEN the last week of September and the first week of November, seven by-elections were fought. Four of these were in Labour constituencies and three in Tory constituencies, and the political representation of all of them remain unchanged as a result of the by-elections.

It is customary for commentators to draw conclusions about political trends from by-election results. This always has been a risky business, and how risky is well demonstrated by the results of this recent crop of by-elections.

Wakefield and Shoreditch & Finsbury polled on the same day, so did Aldershot and Aberdare, and so did Sutton & Cheam and Morpeth. The difference in the results of each pair was quite remarkable. At Wakefield the total poll was 68.6 per cent

and at Shoreditch & Finsbury only 40.6 per cent. At Aldershot it was 58.7 per cent and at Aberdare 69.7 per cent. At Sutton & Cheam it was 55.5 per cent and at Morpeth it was 72.9 per cent.

It cannot be said that there was a low poll in the Tory held seats and a high poll in Labour held seats, because the Shoreditch & Finsbury poll was very low, even for a by-election for a safe seat.

Nor can it be said that the narrowness of the margin between the parties determined whether there would be a high poll or not, because the highest percentage poll was at Morpeth, where the Labour majority at the General Election was nearly 17,000.

There were changes in the percentages of the total poll given to the rival candidates, but at Wakefield, Morpeth and Aldershot the fall in the Labour percentage and the rise in the Tory percentage was insignificant, being less than 1 per cent in each case.

At Shoreditch & Finsbury the Labour share of the vote increased by over 5 per cent, but at Croydon East it fell by over 5 per cent, at Aberdare by 9 per cent, and at Sutton & Cheam by just under 4 per cent.

At Croydon East the Tory vote fell also (by 2.3 per cent) but the position was complicated here by the intervention of a Liberal candidate who got 7.9 per cent.

The Welsh Nationalist at Aberdare was quite jubilant because he increased his vote by nearly 10 per cent, but the proper comparison should not be the last General Election but the by-election in 1946, when the Welsh Nationalist was given 20 per cent of the votes, so that the recent result does not appear to have great significance for the future of Welsh Nationalism.

Despite all that has been said, there are some definite conclusions to draw from these results. The first is that there is no evidence of a big swing of opinion to or from the two major parties, and the second is that the intervention of a Liberal candidate is not necessarily an advantage to Labour, as used to be assumed.

These conclusions would indicate that the next General Election, if it comes soon, is not going to be a walk-over for the Labour Party, and that the efficiency and vigour of electoral organisation in the 200 marginal constituencies will be the determining factor.

NOT so long ago we used to say, wryly comforting ourselves for heavy election defeats, that our man got all the cheers and t'other chap got all the votes. Indeed it was the usual experience in both general and by-elections that Labour candidates had crowded and enthusiastic meetings in places where the betting was not on winning the seat but on saving the deposit. And what is more, the public meetings campaign often produced an impressive cash profit.

By the time this issue of the *Labour Organiser* is in circulation the result of the West Derby by-election will be very stale news, but this is written whilst the campaign is nearing its climax.

A WEEK before polling day a responsible newspaper scribe looked in at several meetings. He reports audiences of four, eleven, fifteen; and a bumper Tory meeting of nearly twenty. That was outstanding, for he records that on another evening Ministers of the Crown had poured out their eloquence to an audience of eight.

Altogether, his impression was that the meetings were being held solely for the benefit of the Press.

Discussing the apparent indifference of the mass of electors to the appeal of the platform he acquits the election organisers of both Parties on any charge of slackness of promotion. All the standard methods of publicity had been exploited; handbills at the doors, loudspeaker follow-up, and advertisements in the evening papers. Yet the people did not flock to the meetings, whether to cheer or to jeer.

He observed that television aerials were thickest amongst the smallest houses (which is by no means peculiar to West Derby), but agrees with the election officials that television is not the whole explanation. With that he gives it up, handing the problem to you and me.

WELL, let us have a look at it. Obviously television is not the whole explanation. You have only to go into the streets, the pubs and the cinemas, at night-time to see that. Television is merely the latest of the overgrown kid's toys,

Why Audiences have Shrunk

which are far more plentiful than they were a generation ago. Just think of the mental effort expended in finding slow horses, and in considering football teams that obdurately refuse to $12 \times$ properly. And, as one West Derby organiser said, "Put the by-election on ice, then they'll pay to come in."

The blunt truth is that we have to overcome keener and more varied competition than formerly to obtain a couple of hours of a man's time for attendance at a public meeting, whether in the course of an election or at any other time.

If that is the case, what is to be done about it? Lie down to it? That appears to be the suggestion of some, including Members of Parliament, whom I have heard say "the day of the public meeting is past". It does not occur to them that possibly they may have some personal responsibility for their dwindling audiences. But how deadly dull are the speeches of many earnest men nowadays.

Somehow, most of our propaganda has lost the sparkle that only yesteryear was so successful, and that pulled such great crowds all over Britain. Men and women now ageing or silenced forever had a persuasive and provocative 'knack', a one-ness with their audiences, that seems in this generation of public speakers to be almost extinct. Town Councillors and Parliamentarians so often suppose themselves to be serious when they are merely solemn. Even the bright lads of the Universities do not display that 'knack' in Union debates.

MOST people would rather laugh than be lectured, and medicine should be given in strictly regulated doses. When we were very young a little jam helped us greatly to swallow our pills and powders, and the same goes for the oldsters too.

Meanwhile, until we have re-learnt how to captivate our crowds we shall do well to see that our printed matter is not only convincing but also attractive to the eye.

Marginals must have Agents to Win

HOW serious are we about winning the next General Election? If we look at the figures and face cold facts we can see at a glance that we are wasting manpower in constituencies with Labour majorities of over 10,000 by employing full-time agents there, while we allow quite a number of constituencies with Labour and Tory majorities under 3,000 to muddle along without a full-time agent.

The reasons why these marginal constituencies do not appoint full-time agents may be varied, but in my humble opinion no reason could be sufficiently strong enough to outweigh the fact that 15 of the 34 marginal constituencies without agents are held by Tories and could be the determining factor to the size of the Labour majority in the House of Commons after the next General Election, or may even decide whether the Labour Party will have a majority at all.

Parties in constituencies where there is a Tory majority of 3,000 or less should put the matter of employing a full-time agent on to their next agenda without fail and make every effort to obtain the services of an agent within the next few months.

If only all responsible officers and members looked at the figures, they would no doubt come to the conclusion that what is needed is a National Agency Service, with just enough central control to assure that full-time agents would be employed in the constituencies where an election can be won or lost.

SENSIBLE VIEW

Let's look at it sensibly. According to the information I have there is a full-time agent at Llanelli (Labour majority 28,316) and another at Ogmore (Labour majority 27,518), while at Conway in Caernarvonshire, where there is a Tory majority of 583, no full-time Agent is employed.

Now look at London. Poplar, Southwark and Bermondsey all have Labour majorities of over 20,000 and all employ full-time Agents, while there is no Agent at Holborn and St. Pancras South with a

narrow Labour majority of 1,976 or in the nearby Luton, where the Tory majority is 2,712.

Another example is Yorkshire. There are no full-time Agents at Shipley (Tory majority 1,503) or in Kingston-upon-Hull North (Tory majority 2,520, while there are full-time Agents at Sheffield Park and at Sheffield Attercliffe with Labour majorities of over 17,000 each and at Rotherham with a 14,000 majority.

NOT WORRIED

In the county of Kent, I am sure every Party member and officer would protest if I accused them of not being worried overmuch whether Labour would win the next General Election, yet can they be really serious in their protestations if they allow Chislehurst, where there is a Tory majority of 980, to carry on without a full-time Agent, yet have one employed at Dartford where the Labour majority is 12,334?

Constituency parties with safe Labour majorities may ask what the matter has got to do with them and my reply would be: "Have you ever heard of fair shares"; or "Each according to his need?"

I don't argue that there should be no agents in the safe Labour areas, for I believe that there should be a full-time agent in every constituency, but in the meantime and until this is achieved, we should at least try to iron out the worst anomalies and get down to the task of winning the next General Election.

That, I suggest could be done in the 15 marginal constituencies without full-time agents at present, but not in the 38 constituencies where there are full-time Agents and the Labour majority is over 10,000.

It may be that the 15 definitely winnable marginal constituencies have not got the necessary cash to employ a full-time agent and if so I believe it to be the responsibility of the 38 constituencies with Labour majorities of over 10,000 and who are employing a full-time agent to do something about it.

It is those 38 parties that could and should make a sacrifice for the Labour movement as a whole by adopting one of the 'marginals', and if necessary, allow

their own full-time agent to go to one of the constituencies concerned for a period and get things moving.

It won't be necessary for me to mention all the 38 constituencies concerned with large Labour majorities where a full-time agent is employed, but I would put it to them to look at the names of the constituencies that could be won in the next General Election.

Here they are:

Constituency	Tory Majority
Govan	241
Rutherford	352
Peterborough	373
Conway	583
Scotstoun	625
Chislehurst	980
Yarmouth	1,015
Kelvingrove	1,431
Shipley	1,503
Wycombe	2,100
Grantham	2,172
Lancaster	2,456
Kingston-upon-Hull North	2,520
Luton	2,712
Rutland	2,723

Fred Phillips

EDITOR'S REPLY

WE welcome Mr. Phillips's article as a contribution to the discussion of one of the most important problems facing the Labour Party to-day. But we must keep to the facts! Chislehurst has had a full-time agent since 1948, and Rutland & Stamford since 1949. Holborn & St. Pancras, a new constituency created by the last Parliamentary redistribution, has had two agents and is advertising in this issue for a third.

Park and Attercliffe, two Sheffield constituencies, do not each have an agent but share one between them. There are four Hull constituencies (and, if the present redistribution proposals are adopted, there will be only three), and the Hull City Labour Party does employ a full-time agent—who will not be unaware of the prior claims of the marginal constituency.

Mr. Phillips is quite right in saying that the reasons why marginal constituencies do not employ agents are varied: certainly it is not always shortage of money! Three of the constituencies in his list have candidates financially sponsored by their nominating organisa-

tions, and another three of them have been offered substantial financial help if they will employ full-time agents, but they have refused.

Whatever may be said about the value of a National Agency Service, there must be a radical change in the financial structure of the Labour Party if ever it is to be introduced. Even the employment by Head Office of agents in 30 or 40 very marginal constituencies would involve expenditure on a scale which, with the Party's present income, could only mean a diversion of funds from other spheres.

Priorities not only mean that there are some at the head of the queue, but also some at the tail as well. Special treatment for those at the head is possible only if there is sacrifice by those at the tail. No doubt those at the tail will have something to say about the sacrifices Mr. Phillips demands of them.

New Agents

THE National Executive Committee has recently approved the following agency appointments:

MR. F. W. BATH—as Secretary-Agent for Buckingham. A graduate of Oxford University (M.A.), Mr. Bath was for a period the Manager of the Fabian Bookshop. He is 31 and for the past 10 months has been a Trainee Agent at Bromsgrove.

MR. A. F. CLARKE—as Secretary-Agent for Gillingham. Mr. Clarke, who is 32, has been full-time agent at Hastings for the past two-and-a-half years. He is a former member of the Agricultural Workers' Union.

MR. G. LEEMING—as Secretary-Agent for Henley. Mr. Leeming was a Liberal candidate in the 1950 General Election. He has been very active in the Labour Party since mid-1950 and for the past 12 months has been part-time agent at Henley. He is 42.

MR. L. R. CHAMBERLAIN—as Secretary-Agent for Taunton. Mr. Chamberlain has been full-time agent to the Bristol North-West Labour Party for five years. He is 33.

MR. F. C. GREEN—as Secretary-Agent for Horsham. Mr. Green is 31. He has been a full-time agent for five years, for the past three years at Westbury.

PLANNING PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY (2)

LAST month we gave in broad outline a plan for a propaganda campaign covering a period of six months from the beginning of January until the end of June. It was mentioned that four weeks of this period would be occupied by the Local Government elections and would not, therefore, be covered by the sample budget.

We will assume that it has been agreed to run the campaign on the lines proposed. Our present article is devoted to some of the details which are essential to success.

The two main activities of the proposed campaign — the distribution and sale of literature and the organisation of public meetings — should be concentrated upon those wards or polling districts which are known to require special attention.

The whole object of the campaign is to strengthen the Labour Party in order to achieve victory in any election which may occur in the near future and at the same time to create lasting socialist convictions among people who so far do not possess them.

It will be necessary for the Propaganda Sub-committee to ensure that the systematic distribution of literature is maintained throughout the period of the campaign. This means that the sub-committee must be satisfied that sufficient distributors are appointed. These distributors must get the literature at regular intervals into the hands of the same electors. It serves no purpose to distribute literature on one occasion in a particular district and then to ignore this district for a long period. The same ground must be covered repeatedly.

There is evidence that the regular distribution of literature in any district

ultimately brings new members to the Party or at least increases the electoral support for the Party.

A canvass of electors towards the end of the campaign will show what progress has been made. It is a matter of great interest to ascertain the precise effect of literature distribution, since this will be a guide to what might be attempted in future campaigns.

In respect of the proposed public meetings, it is most important to secure proper advertisement. Every person in the district concerned must know that a meeting will be held, must know when and where it will be held, and must appreciate that it will be worth attending.

by 'Socialist'

In the case of the large Town Hall meeting, tickets should be sold beforehand. The sale of a ticket implies personal contact between buyer and seller, emphasising the importance of the meeting. It also implies a serious intent on the part of the buyer to attend the meeting.

Whatever the proposed size of the meeting, all members of the Party and its affiliated organisations must be notified and pressed to attend. No meeting should be arranged unless the organisers can guarantee the attendance of a reasonable number of Party members.

For the general public, attractive posters and handbills are essential. There should be a house-to-house distribution of handbills, and two or three days before the meeting all the citizens within a reasonable distance of the hall where the meeting is to be held should be canvassed to attend.

It will be seen that we regard a public meeting as an event of such special importance as to justify spending a considerable amount of time and energy upon advertisement. Hard 'graft' is needed. If this is not forthcoming the meeting will almost inevitably be poorly attended and fail to achieve its purpose.

As we know, there are so many rival attractions in these days that the only successful meetings are those which the public realises are of a special character. Advertisement must create this realisation.

The 'Socialist Week' may well be the highlight of the campaign. It must be

remembered that if the campaign as a whole has gone according to plan quite a number of Party members will have been fully occupied for several months. It may, therefore, be unwise to expect the same members to undertake exhausting duties during the 'Socialist Week'.

What would seem to be desirable is a week which, while giving wide public advertisement to the Party, also gives some pleasure and relaxation to the active members. Part of the week will be occupied by the established routine of literature distribution; part should be occupied by a portion of the final canvass which is to ascertain the results of the whole campaign.

Other events might include a special poster and/or window-bill display. If possible, the Member of Parliament, or the prospective Parliamentary Candidate, should get an appropriate article into the local Press. A personal message from him might well be distributed, with or without other literature, to the electors.

A really attractive 'Any Questions?' meeting might be arranged at which both the team of experts on the platform and the audience might take part in answering the questions. Finally, there might be a members' rally at which, in addition to reports upon the progress of the campaign, refreshments and entertainment are provided.

During the week the Member of Parliament, or the prospective Parliamentary

Candidate, should be particularly prominent, accompanying some of the canvassing or literature distribution teams, taking part in the 'Any Questions?' meeting, and speaking at the members' rally.

It is important that all who have taken an active part in the campaign should be invited personally to the rally and thanked for their help.

At the close of the campaign full reports of all the varied activities should be presented to the Propaganda Sub-committee which in turn should give a single comprehensive report to the General Committee of the Constituency Labour Party.

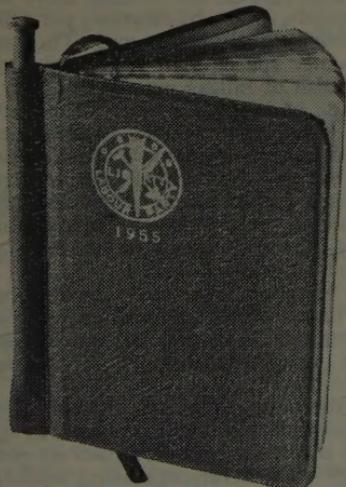
It is vital that such records as marked registers, canvass returns, etc., shall be carefully preserved and thoroughly analysed. The ability to poll the whole of the available Labour vote depends upon detailed knowledge of the disposition of the electors. Not the least important purpose of the planned propaganda campaign is to obtain such knowledge.

It may be that as a result of the campaign a large number of new members will be secured. In any case, there will be SOME new members. To ensure that the full fruits of the enterprise are harvested, close contact must be maintained with all new members and as many as possible must be encouraged to play a responsible part in the future work of the Party.

(Concluded)

DIARY 1955

THE Labour Party Diary for 1955 is now available. Once more it contains an information section packed with useful material for Party Members. Incorporated in the binding is a pencil, a new feature in the 1954 Diary which proved most popular.



The Diary costs 2/6d (by post 2/9d) and there are reduced rates for quantities. Particulars of these rates, together with order forms may be obtained from Labour Publications Department, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

No, to By-election Team

Is Not Practicable

ARTHUR TADMAN'S article in the last issue of the *Labour Organiser* drew attention to the possibility of the employment of a full-time by-election team.

The idea has merit and is worthy of consideration, but serious thought should be given to some of the practical problems which would arise were such a proposal carried into effect.

Reference was made to the financial aspect and a suggestion made that such a team would cost approximately £4,000 per annum. That appears to be a very low estimate. Specialists will require special rates, and in addition their travelling and accommodation expenses will be substantial.

The possible return for this expenditure would have to be considered in relation to other vital needs which also make big demands on limited financial resources.

It was recognised that the employment of a by-election team would necessitate the spending of a higher proportion of the total by-election expenditure on staff. This in fact would be considerable.

Arthur Tadman quotes the example of 'Common Wealth'. I hope he has not forgotten that in those days the legal maximum was considerably higher than it is to-day; and costs were much lower. Maximum expenses in a borough constituency of 50,000 electors in those days was £1,041; to-day the amount would be £762.

The additional cost of the by-election team would probably mean economising on other aspects of the campaign. If a team were employed for by-election purposes, obviously the expenses involved would become a legal charge on the campaign.

The article also touched on the problem of the reaction of the voluntary workers to a full-time by-election team. This is most important. It is true that campaigns follow a pattern, but it is equally true the detail work varies in a remark-

able way from constituency to constituency.

Our regional officers and the agents they invite to assist them in by-elections have knowledge of local problems and traditions, and take them into account when planning the campaign. Our regional staffs also know the personnel within the constituencies as a result of constant contact, and they use the workers within the constituencies to best advantage.

As a rule there is smooth working and good comradeship between local workers and incoming staff, because there are common bonds, and an acceptance that it is a voluntary regional effort.

Set Pattern

There might be a tendency for a national team to work to a set pattern. There would be times when it would not fit the local set up, and co-operation would be more difficult with a group of total strangers. If the answer is that the regional officers could advise and supervise, the reply is that they may just as well do the job.

There is another practical problem. It is quite true that on the average there are approximately twelve by-elections per year, as the article rightly points out. They are rarely evenly spaced. In fact they have a nasty habit of falling over each other.

Take the position this year. Ilford and Harwich overlapped; so did Arundel and Shoreham and Bournemouth West; Edinburgh East and Motherwell ran well together, then within recent weeks six campaigns have been in progress. Many other instances of simultaneous or overlapping campaigns could be quoted.

The by-election team could do only one job at a time. We should still have to call on our regional staff and the agency service for a great deal of by-election assistance.

A further suggestion of Arthur Tadman's was that when not required in by-elections the team could be used to good advantage on general organising work in marginal seats. That sounds good. What is likely to happen in practice?

The team would be allocated to a constituency party for a special job. The

preparatory work for its visit would have to be done by the constituency party. A team of specialists, however expert, cannot walk into an unknown constituency and proceed to carry out a plan of campaign.

It is not at all beyond the bounds of possibility, indeed it is very probable, that a by-election would intervene and make it quite impossible for the team to fulfil its engagement in the marginal constituency. Everybody knows what that would mean—dissatisfaction and frustration on the part of the workers in the constituency.

There is always a measure of uncertainty in our work, but to plan on a big scale knowing full well that the possibility of carrying out those plans is very doubtful, seems to be asking for trouble. There would be a constant spectre of uncertainty if a by-election team were to be switched to general organising jobs between by-election campaigns.

Arthur Tadman finally suggested that the agents would welcome the idea. Would they?

Would they think it a better notion if the thousands of pounds such a team would cost were devoted to expanding and improving the agency service? This would result in fewer by-elections occurring in constituencies where no agent was employed, more agents to share the work of by-elections, and more willing workers, as a result of improved organisations, to help the regional staffs and the agents to achieve the best possible by-election results.

S. E. BARKER

Loud Speaker a Nuisance

ARTHUR TADMAN'S article advocating a full-time by-election team has much to commend it, and I am tempted to say that the present scheme of drafting in outside agents has only one great advantage, that of giving new agents useful election experience.

There is, of course, no certainty that a full-time by-election team would mean the abolition of the present system, as a number of by-elections seem to take place at the same time.

I differ from Arthur Tadman completely in that he regards a loudspeaker as a by-

election necessity. Now I am one who believes quite firmly that loudspeakers are not a necessity; indeed, I think they are more of a nuisance than an advantage.

What invariably happens? Someone spends a lot of useful time in getting the local party loudspeaker to work properly, so that someone else, who ought to be spending his time canvassing, can drive around the constituency blaring out words to all and sundry. Very often the car carrying the equipment is travelling too fast and people either hear the beginning, the middle or the end of the message, but not all of it.

Too Loud

If the loudspeaker is stationary it is either too loud, or the speaker speaks too quickly. Very often the speaker has the wrong voice for broadcasting. Quite frequently too, the occupants of the loudspeaker car forget that the mike broadcasts private conversations.

I am well aware, of course, that it is possible to use a loudspeaker with a good voice, a good set and a good message, when the transport is driven at a suitable speed, but even then it has its disadvantages. It wakes up the baby, disturbs the shift worker and causes distress to the sick.

As a medium of 'knocking up' it rouses not only the Labour supporter, but his opponent as well! It can never better the personal call upon the elector.

In my own constituency, we did not use a loudspeaker during the 1950 or 1951 General Election and although it was won in 1945 by only just over 2,000 votes, it still returns a Labour Member to-day. Proof that the non-use of a loudspeaker does not cause a falling off in the polls is shown by the fact that our 1950-51 General Election polls were 86.4 per cent and 86.14 per cent respectively.

In local elections too, our percentage polls increased, in no case did they fall below 50 per cent and in some cases they exceeded 70 per cent. A U.D.C. by-election in October on a register 12 months old showed a poll of 73.26 per cent.

Our election address and our election special have always carried a statement that we should not use loudspeakers because of the children, the sick, the aged, and shift workers, and we have found that this has been appreciated.

W. H. GRAY

COLLECTING PROBLEMS SOLVED

Oxford City

THE Oxford Constituency Labour Party raises in the course of a year a considerable sum from dances, bazaars and similar events, and by a weekly competition, but it always keeps firmly in mind that membership contributions are the soundest foundation on which to build.

Since 1948 there has been a consistent increase in membership, from 400 to 2,395 at the end of 1953. This is an achievement of which the party is justly proud; especially as we have made an increase in each of the last five years.



This growth of membership caused some complications, as was to be expected, particularly when the two thousandth mark was reached. At ward meetings members often posed the question: "We are making all these new members; who is going to collect the subscriptions?" Something had to be done.

The Executive Committee examined the problem, and agreed to set up a special committee whose prime function was to be concerned with organisation.

A meeting of ward secretaries was convened together with the constituency membership secretary and the agent. Arising from this meeting, a request was made to each ward that consideration be given to the appointment of a ward membership secretary.

Most wards carried out this request. The single exception being the North Ward, which in our opinion is the toughest Tory ward in England, where membership subscriptions are collected annually and where a 90 per cent payment of subscriptions is obtained.

Another ward, the West, even went beyond our proposal. The ward was divided into two and, to secure a more efficient organisation, a membership secretary was appointed for each area.

From time to time meetings of ward membership secretaries are convened to discuss current problems and difficulties. It may well be asked what has been the

outcome of all this and what benefit has been derived?

Firstly, membership collections have greatly improved and average 4s. per member over the whole constituency. There are now 93 voluntary collectors in the constituency. In the Headington Ward, with 665 members on the books, £172 14s. was collected in 1953, an average of just over 5s. per member.

Another important aspect is that whenever a breakdown occurs in collecting machinery in any area, and this inevitably occurs in every party, the membership secretary is able to appoint new collectors without having to wait for a ward meeting. Recently, in a ward with 375 members on the books, a complete breakdown occurred, but within a very short time twelve new collectors were found to undertake the work, and subscriptions are now again being collected regularly.

Also, we are able to keep track of the backward districts, and this year during the summer months an experienced team of canvassers visited a number of them, and not only enrolled new members, but at the same time recruited new collectors.

It is generally accepted that making members is much easier than keeping them. To help in this we utilise a good proportion of the funds raised from special efforts in providing opportunities for the members to get together for a social evening.

Whenever possible the prospective Parliamentary candidate attends and meets the members. This social activity, together with our efforts to make our business meetings interesting and informative, will, we believe, greatly help in stabilising our membership.

Fred Ingram

East Anglia

IT is easy to enrol new members but hard to maintain them because of collecting difficulties. Again and again that story becomes true.

Ann Street, George McLeman and Chris Hall, N.A.L.S.O. members from Notting-

ham, Birmingham and Oxford Universities campaigning in Bedford, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds and North Norfolk constituencies proved beyond doubt that this problem can be overcome.

At the start we told them to get collectors even if it meant fewer members being enrolled. Colchester constituency took no chances, and prior to the campaign they secured sufficient collectors to meet the increased membership anticipated. Here the students secured still more new members to do this vital collecting job.

The campaign in the four constituencies lasted four weeks, and, at the end of that time the figures totalled

New Members	Collectors	Postal Votes
-------------	------------	--------------

787	44	32
-----	----	----

Bearing in mind the territory worked, the fact that one in every five supporters joined the Party was an exceptional achievement.

Take Exning ward of Newmarket for instance. This predominantly Tory village had never before been tackled by Labour canvassers. Yet, despite the

shadow of the wealthy racing stables, 71 new members were enrolled, and Exning now has an energetic ward party for the first time.

The semi-rural towns of Fakenham and North Walsham (North Norfolk) were treated in much the same way. Both now have thriving parties.

In each of the marginal constituencies a special job was done in a carefully chosen problem area or marginal ward. Results obtained by N.A.L.S.O. did not mean the end of the campaign, because our local comrades were stimulated and encouraged to enrol still more members. Reports of this further progress emphasise the value of a campaign planned to bring in not only new members but more important, collectors and active workers so vital and necessary to our organisation.

Collecting from 12 or 15 members in one street represents no real hardship to any voluntary worker and volunteers can usually be found. It is when the collectors are expected to tramp around visiting 50 or more members that the rot sets in.

Douglas Garnett

Party Education Need Not Be Dull

WHATEVER may be the differences of opinion within the Party upon issues facing us at home and abroad, upon one point there can be no difference at all, and that is the necessity of ensuring a fair-sized audience either to listen to a political speech or discuss political problems.

That this is a major problem today is very sad and very regrettable, but it is a problem that must be faced. What are we to do about it?

It is useless to simply deplore the fact and leave it at that. Although I have always recognised the problem, I have never accepted it as anything else but a challenge, a challenge to work out new ideas, to display some sense of initiative and where one idea will fail to try out another, until reasonably satisfied that some sort of success is being achieved.

We have managed here in Aberavon to get somewhere by adopting this method. It may be a good many constituencies will say that this is nothing new and that we

SAYS

W. H. VAUGHAN

are not suggesting anything that they are not already doing, but I am convinced that there are far too many constituencies who have given up the ghost and who are just sitting back now, lamenting the fact that an unholy apathy has entered into people generally and that one cannot do anything about it.

It is not apathy at all. What we are up against is the growth of science in the realm of 'listening-in' and 'looking-in', and people cannot really be blamed if they take their political education the easy way.

However, people can get a bit tired both of 'listening-in' and 'looking-in'. People like to challenge the man or woman who has been talking and they cannot do that with the wireless or the television. It is a case of taking it or leaving it.

So we devised the idea of arranging conferences on those issues where the maximum 'political education' is needed. We are fed up with rhetorical speeches. We want speakers to get down to bedrock and, what is still more important, to

place themselves unreservedly at our disposal for questions and discussion. This method has proved an overwhelming success. What do we do?

A circular is sent out at least six weeks ahead of a conference. This prevents missing organisations who meet only once a month. The circular contains particulars of date, time, speaker and subject of lecture. Great pains are taken to tell organisations something about the speaker and the importance of his subject. Indeed, we make sure speakers are expert on particular subjects—and they do not necessarily have to be national speakers.

At the bottom of each circular is a perforated slip which provides for names and addresses of delegates chosen to attend. For this type of conference there is no need to stipulate the number. We invite as many as ten per organisation—and we get them. After all, it amounts in the end to a semi-public meeting: you have the active worker plus a friend.

CREDENTIAL BY POST

This is most important, each delegate is sent a credential by post. These are held back to just about a week before the date of the conference and thus provide against a person forgetting: he puts his card up on the mantelpiece and there it is to remind him. If a friend calls at the house he spots it and asks if he can go too.

We send a complimentary credential to the Press—and local papers are only too glad to have it. Giving your speaker and his talk and the discussion extra publicity, means access to a wider public. The result is we get a reasonably full house.

It means hard work for the organiser, and a lot of detail work. Writing out three or four hundred separate credential cards can be monotonous, but it is worth while when you get to a meeting and see a full and eager audience.

Let me say emphatically, I believe the days of booking a speaker and putting out posters or handbills and leaving everything else to chance is over and done with. It doesn't work any longer.

Don't let us complain about apathy. It is our job to cater for the new attitude of mind. We may not like it, but there it is, and we must accept the challenge.

I write this with 21 years of organising a constituency behind me. It is a good thing to never get tired of being adventurous. If anyone doubts what I say—ask some of our visiting speakers.

Redistribution Reports

THE Boundary Commissions' reports, with the draft orders giving effect to their findings, now before Parliament, differ from the provisional recommendations in that 41 constituencies which were to be changed are now to stay as they were, and the changes in a few other constituencies are different from those originally proposed.

The Commissions considered representations submitted in writing, but only seven local enquiries were held. In the case of Middlesbrough West, the first recommendation was 'no change'; this was altered to 'change' and now it becomes 'no change' once more.

Of the total of 213 constituencies to be changed, 118 are Labour and 95 anti-Labour, at present. Six seats are abolished and 11 new seats are created as in the original recommendations, but the new constituencies are altered somewhat in four cases.

More than a third of the constituencies in the country have been altered, with all that means to Members of Parliament, party organisation, civic pride, etc., to make electorates as near equal as possible. Whether the results achieved justify the disturbance created is a matter which will be debated in the House of Commons, no doubt.

In England, there will still be 36 constituencies with electorates of 45,000 and less and 27 with electorates of 70,000 and more.

(Continued from page 235)

complacently thinking, "Bert will be round with a car soon. I'll have a ride down, I reckon."

That's where they—and we—will be had, if we are not careful.

Wells C.L.P. RICHARD WEVELL

There is danger in too many cars

IF someone had said, twenty years ago, that the Labour Party would ever be faced with a problem because plenty of cars were available for use in elections, our members would have thought him a crazy sort of prophet.

Yet in some areas a real difficulty is going to arise in the next General Election through the fact that in local elections many cars can be mustered to take voters to the poll.

What has happened is that Labour supporters with cars are more numerous, so that in local elections some of our parties are able to obtain quite a lot. My own attention has been focussed on the matter by the fact that last May, in one borough with 3,800 electors ten cars were in use, and in an urban district with 3,500 electors, there were eight.

These were both in my own constituency, so when I looked recently at a plan of car allocation for the General Election that is coming, I began to wonder.

Are those voters who now expect to be fetched out with the message that the car is outside, going to wait for a car to call when the next General Election polling-day is here? Are our local parties and ward committees going to look to have the same sort of organisation then as they have had each May for their local contests?

The fact is, of course, that the R.P. Act, 1949, limits the number of cars which may be used in a General Election, this being one for each 1,500 electors in a county constituency, and one for each 2,500 in a borough constituency.

On this basis the borough and urban district I mentioned ought to have three cars each at the outside. (To save any misunderstanding, I add that the borough I am referring to is a small one in a county constituency, so that the limit here is one car for each 1,500 electors.)

Perhaps this problem, new as it is for the Labour Party, is not yet very big, but as time goes on it is going to become more widespread. It ties up with the general problem of making the best possible use of available cars, which is a subject which deserves an article to itself.

But we, as organisers and officers, possible election agents and election workers, will do well to think about

this matter now and see that it is understood.

I have compiled a few notes which may be useful. What can we do? First, have a check on the file of cars for the whole constituency, and make out a rough allocation, so that the over-all position is clear.

Second, assess the number of cars which can reasonably be allotted to the areas which have this special problem of having plenty of cars. Bearing in mind the legal limit of one to 1,500 or 2,500, see if there are special factors which might mean an extra car—say an outlying housing estate, a predominantly Labour electorate, or an exceptional percentage of elderly folk.

Third, as soon as the outline of the election plans has been approved, meet the local party members and explain the situation to them. Invite them to look at the problem themselves. Stress the importance of tracing all sick Labour voters and all Labour removals, so that cars will not be required to do unnecessary journeys.

Fourth, in the election itself, duplicate a special leaflet for use in the particular areas, which can be signed by local election workers (the only point being that the election agent's imprint **MUST** appear), and have this distributed by the canvassers to LABOUR supporters only.

This leaflet will explain that the number of cars is limited by law, and that the Labour candidate will have only a few cars operating on polling-day; will as many voters as possible please therefore make their own way to the poll?

It will go on to add that any voter who *really* needs a car would greatly help by sending a message *right away* to the Labour Committee room.

Fifth, the election workers will have to be warned to assess how many car appointments they can cope with. If they have three cars, for example, then they need to calculate how many trips can be done in an hour, and so, how many appointments can be made. The aim will be to get the long journeys over first, as far as possible.

Sixth, it seems that while loudspeakers are unwise in some areas on polling days, it may well be that they can do much to rouse the electors on certain estates and in certain streets, and so avoid the possibility of some remaining in the house,

(Continued on page 234)

Around the Regions

SALUTE TO A PIONEER!

SOME of you young shavers will not have heard of Bill or of his wife Olive. It's not your fault—you were born too late. Bill Kneeshaw was formerly the Labour Party Organiser for the Southern Region; he retired in 1943.

Bill, now 76 years of age, has almost lost his sight, and his wife, 72 years young, is troubled with rheumatism. But Bill and Olive are a serene and happy couple.

"Tell the comrades, if they want to grow old usefully, happily, healthfully and gracefully, to keep up as many interests as possible," says Bill.

In their prim suburban home at Worcester Park, we talked the other day, Bill, Olive and I, of roses and carnations, of Wagner and Handel, of current American politics and of the future of the Labour Party.

Seven o'clock every morning finds Bill up and listening to the B.B.C. European Service. "Can't read newspapers now," says Bill, "but the B.B.C. keeps me abreast of affairs."

Bill describes his birthplace as a stinking slum in Hull. In those days the influence of John Wesley was considerable and it was not surprising that Bill became a Primitive Methodist and a youthful lay-preacher.

The sanitary conditions of Hull were a disgrace even by Victorian standards—"It was," said Bill, "a place of stinking ash privvies." A certain Dr. Robinson sought to get a private Bill before the House of Commons which would ensure improved sanitation for Hull.

Young Kneeshaw, like many earnest young Christians, was revolted by the unhappy social conditions of his native town. Kneeshaw discovered that amongst the greatest opponents of Dr. Robinson and his private Bill were a number of the most stalwart local religious leaders.

Kneeshaw was shocked, within a few weeks he had joined the I.L.P., and before the end of the 19th century he was election secretary of Hull Trades Council.

Victoria was still upon the throne; our modern Labour Movement was striving to

be born; these were the hey-days of the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labour Party.

In 1895, young Bill, now 17 years of age, became a bricklayer and joined the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Next April he will complete 60 years of continuous union membership.

Early in the present century, he got married. He was appointed full-time propagandist for the I.L.P. His salary was £2 per week with no allowances. "This job," said Bill, "had one great advantage, I travelled the length and breadth of the land and slept in 250 beds per annum."

He had to pay his own lodgings and provide his own transport. The means of transport was a bicycle. "Mind you," said Bill, "although the salary was £2 per week—I never got it—it wasn't there to have." "Soon after we were married," said Olive, "I bought a cookery book, its

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title was 'How to Live on 4d. a Day'—and we had to!'

Bill tells of his visits to Cradley Heath in 1910. Here women worked at blacksmiths' forges, their babies lay in soap-boxes in a corner of the smithy whilst the mothers worked. For 60 hours work per week, the wage was 5s., viz, one penny per hour, and the women had to provide their own fuel for the forges. Not all the women who worked at the forges were young; some were more than 70 years of age.

Thanks to the pioneering efforts of people like Mary McArthur, the wages for the women had risen to 2½d. per hour by World War I.

In 1911, Bill Kneeshaw was elected to the Birmingham City Council. Soon he was known as the stormy petrel of Birmingham politics, and in the 'Khaki' election of 1918 he opposed Neville Chamberlain in the Ladywood division. The result of the election was:

<i>N. Chamberlain</i>	
(Coalition Unionist) ...	9,405
<i>W. Kneeshaw (Labour)</i> ...	2,572
<i>Mrs. M. C. Ashby (Liberal)</i> ...	1,554
<i>Coalition majority:</i>	6,833

Throughout World War I, Kneeshaw had stumped the country in opposition to conscription. In 1916, he was arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act, and charged with distributing Anti-Conscription leaflets. He was fined £50.

Kneeshaw appealed against his conviction. The appeal was heard before the Recorder of Birmingham, and Kneeshaw won his case. But for the remainder of the war years police continued to shadow him, and sometimes even at very small meetings addressed by Kneeshaw, as many as 12 policemen would be present.

For some time Bill held a seat on the National Council of the I.L.P. with Keir Hardie, and about thirty years ago he was a member of the Labour Party National Executive Committee.

After a period, as a national propagandist for the Labour Party and then as North Western Regional Organiser, he succeeded Harold Croft as Southern Regional Organiser in 1936.

We talked, Bill and I, about Christmas. Bill is no longer a Primitive Methodist but he says "it will be a poor sort of Christmas if I don't listen to one of the great choirs from the North singing Handel's 'Messiah'."

And we talked about the kind of Christ-

mas presents to buy for the younger members of the Labour Party. "Give 'em books" said Bill. "They don't know why the Labour Party was born."

These are the books which Bill Kneeshaw chose: 'The Village Labourer', 'The Town Labourer', and 'The Life of Lord Shaftesbury', all by Hammond.

As I walked home through the frosty December night I thought of Bill and Olive and all the host of humble pioneers who gave our Movement life. And through the curtained windows of a sombre suburban house there came the glorious recitativo from the 'Messiah'—"The People that walked in Darkness have seen a great light!"

Southern

F. SHEPHERD

No Co-ordination

WE know that a very large number—may be as much as 60 per cent—of the county council seats in the South West have not been contested for many, many years. Our opponents have taken it so much for granted, that on occasions when the Labour Party has made a surprise nomination, our candidate has been returned unopposed.

We are in the course of taking a review as to the number of county electoral areas to be contested by Labour candidates, and although the number is still remarkably low, a considerable improvement over 1952 seems likely.

What we do find, however, is that in some counties there is an almost complete lack of co-ordination, and that the federation machinery is not being used. I recently came across a case where a Constituency Labour Party had nominated four prospective county council candidates and had never taken the trouble to inform the federation secretary. I heard of another case, where a Constituency Labour Party was planning to nominate nine candidates for the county council elections, but thought it unnecessary to inform the Federation of their decision.

It would, therefore, not be out of place to quote what is the responsibility of a county federation in the field of county council candidatures and policy:

"To formulate an Electoral Programme, to compile a panel of Candidates and to endorse Candidates after their selection."

We have found the same difficulty with regard to county council policy. In a case

I have in mind, a county federation met with the representatives of the County Council Labour Group, hammered out a policy for the election campaign, and passed the policy document to Constituency Labour Parties within the county. The document has not been considered, because the Constituency Labour Parties feel that it is their job to have their own policy.

County Constituency Labour Parties should realise that the co-ordinating machinery for county council elections, both in the fields of candidature and policy is the responsibility of the federation, and that they should attend federation meetings regularly, keep the federation fully informed of their intentions, and do all they possibly can to provide a record number of candidates, so that greater success can be achieved.

South Western

E. V. REES

Cambridgeshire's Dinner

*"Some hae meat, and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it,
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit."*

IT was in the spirit of Robert Burns's 'Selkirk Grace' that we gathered once more for the annual dinner of the Cambridgeshire Constituency Labour Party.

From east to west this marginal constituency stretches 32 miles and from north to south 24 miles. Within this huge geographical terrain there are 136 parishes in which reside over 2,000 individual members of the Labour Party.

There is neither municipal nor urban local government authority in this constituency. There are only parishes, but, even so, no less than 150 members came from all parts of it for the annual dinner and I thought this was a great achievement.

It was a joy to meet old friends once again. There was Frank Matthews, for instance, who did his first bit of 'fetching-up' in the farm wagon for the Labour candidate way back in 1918 and who, despite his age, is looking forward to doing his 'stint' again.

It was also a great pleasure to meet Michael Pease. He and his good lady have done a tremendous amount of effective and devoted work in Cambridgeshire over very many years and it is doubtful if there is a greater authority than Michael on parish and rural district affairs. The Labour Movement in Cam-

bridgeshire owes a great deal to Michael and Helen Pease whose pioneering work will surely be manifested in whatever Parliamentary victories are achieved in this county.

There were other pioneers present and it was good to realise how thoroughly their energetic and capable Secretary, Grace Hale, had arranged for their enjoyment and well-being at the tables, as indeed she did for us all. Nor must I forget the warm welcome we all appreciated from Joe Brown, the Chairman.

Our guest speaker was the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P., who referred nostalgically to his happy pre-nuptial days in Cambridgeshire and who reminded us all of the tremendous effort we should have to make in 1955 to return a majority Labour Government. It was also my privilege to say a few words.

Harry Walston expressed thanks in very agreeable terms and we all hope that by the next time the annual dinner comes along Harry will be Labour Member of Parliament for Cambridgeshire.

For those who wanted the circus as well as the bread there was entertainment in an adjoining hall, and from my experience of it all I think it was another job exceedingly well done by the party officers and their colleagues.

Eastern

W. T. YOUNG

CANDIDATES

THE following were endorsed as prospective Parliamentary Candidates at the October meeting of the National Executive Committee:

Harwich	...	...	Miss S. V. B. Catlin
Birmingham			
King's Norton			Mr. W. J. Coventon



WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURES

Wycombe	...	...	Mr. F. Harcourt-Munning
Honiton	...	...	Mr. S. Goodman
Rochdale	...	...	Mr. J. Hale
West Flint	...	...	Mr. D. V. Leadbeater
Inverness	...	...	Mr. T. A. MacNair
Glasgow, Cathcart			Mr. J. Miller

WORK ON THAT REGISTER NOW!

by L. G. SIMS

THERE is considerable speculation as to the date of the next General Election. Some interpret recent events as indicating a Spring contest, others are confident the Prime Minister will hang on to the bitter end.

We do know, however, that the next Register of Electors—which will be current from the 16th February, 1955, until the 15th February, 1956—is very important. The chances of it being the Register on which the general election will be fought must be rated high. In any case the whole series of local government elections (with the exception of the metropolitan boroughs) will be contested on it.

This being so, special attention should be given to the Register so as to ensure that all eligible supporters are included, and that a marked Register is attempted. This will mean hard work and some attention to detail. It will also mean organising down to the smallest unit and drawing in help from wards, Women's Sections and the League of Youth. This should not be difficult really as we are all in the Party in order to secure the return of a Labour Government and Labour Councils.

The first stage of this work, and the most important, is concerned with the Electors Lists. These Lists were published on the 29th November and the period in which claims for inclusion in the 1955 Register continues until the 16th December. After that date it is not possible for persons to be included and as a consequence they will be disfranchised until February 1956. Objections to entries in the Lists are made during the same period.

Free Copies

Four copies of Lists B and C have, or should have been, supplied by the Electoral Registration Officer to the Constituency Labour Party secretary. List A, which is the current Register, was supplied last March. These four copies should be sufficient to ensure that at least one copy gets down to polling district level, for it is there we can best do our checking.

List B will show all of those who will be included in the 1955 Register of Elec-

tors, List C all those who are no longer qualified. We have, therefore, all the additions and deletions sorted out ready for us. In the majority of cases it will be seen from the checking of the Lists that removals form the greater part of the changes.

A call on all these new entries should be planned to enquire if ALL who are entitled to be registered are in fact registered. At the same time a polite inquiry as to whether they are Labour supporters can be made and the hope expressed that they are settling in. This will not only assist your records but do much to gain the sympathy of the new voters.

Not Eligible

The 'Y' voter, while not eligible to vote until the 2nd October, 1956, is important and a special call or letter could be sent.

When it is necessary for supporters to make a claim, supply them with the necessary form (R.P.F.5) and make a note of it for the secretary so that a check can be made when the Register is published, or in case further help is required. These forms are available from the Electoral Registration Officer if not already supplied by the Party secretary.

It is necessary to study List C not only to see that no supporter of ours is included by mistake, but to check to find out how many members and supporters are lost this way.

It may be necessary to consider making objection to an entry in the List. In this case it will be necessary to make certain of your facts as these must be stated on the appropriate form for objections (R.P.F.6). The Party secretary should be consulted before any definite steps are taken.

To concentrate on an objection and miss a number of supporters claims is not at all desirable. Experience shows that few objections are upheld after the necessary hearings have been held.

Our task is to make sure that every eligible supporter will be in the Register. If we do, and if we have a complete record of them, we shall be well prepared for the general election when it does come—and for the local government elections in the spring, the dates of which are known.

ELECTIONEERING DIPLOMA AWARDS

THE following have been awarded the Party's Diploma on their completion of the Postal Study Course and passing a written and oral examination.

The Course covered Party organisation and administration, registration of electors and the conduct and management of local government elections.

NORTHERN REGION

Cairns, Joseph
Hale, John
Pendlebury, Robert
Platt, F. C.
Purchase, Gerald
Rafferty, John
Willis, Thomas

Durham
Durham
North West Durham
Blyth
Newcastle East
Consett
Houghton-le-Spring

Hunter, F. A.
Miskell, Mrs. E. E.
Murray, John
Newton, Paul
Peters, M. J.
Pullen, A. J.
Ralphs, C. D.
Robbirs, Norman
Shaw, R. E.
Waller, C. F.

Ealing N.
Enfield A.
Fulham J.
Lewisham V.
Putney S.
Hammersmith S.
Lewisham N.
Hampstead N.
Battersea E.

NORTH WESTERN REGION

Birtles, James
Brown, Miss M. J.
Clare, James
Evans, J. K.
Keane, Mrs. H.
Lindfield, Alan
Morley, Miss M. F.
Nicholl, Mrs. E.
Orchardson, Miss M.
Scarff, R. W.
Shaw, D. J. E.
Taylor, Richard
Turnock, C. E.
Woodcock, Samuel

Clayton
Barrow-in-Furness
Warrington
Chester
Widnes
Birkenhead
Bootle
Blackpool North
Stockport
Morecambe and Lonsdale
Wigan
Rossendale
Crewe
Leigh

SOUTH WESTERN REGION

Barnes, Mrs. E. E.
Fitch, Mrs. F. E.
Ford, N. K.
Ingram, F. T.
Lowden, C. J.
Price, Brinley
Rees, Mrs. M. G.
Thompson, A. P.

Cheltenham E.
Gloucester F.
Stroud and Thorncliffe E.
Tavistock West
Westbury Gloucester W.
Westbury Gloucester W.

YORKSHIRE REGION

Adams, G. A.
Bramhall, William
Chadwick, Donald
Collinson, Mrs. H.
Farrar, Miss J.
Jessop, Mrs. J. A.
Maxwell, John
Parsisson, C. A.
Perkin, Mrs. A.
Ratcliffe, Thomas
Sharkey, James
Siddle, Mrs. J.
Waite, C. A.
Watson, J. S.
Weall, Kenneth

Rotherham
Colne Valley
Leeds West
Hull Central
Halifax
Huddersfield East
Bridlington
Halifax
Pudsey
Goole
Bradford Central
Leeds North
York
Batley and Morley
Spenborough

EASTERN REGION

Benson, L. H.
Boden, A. F.
Clare, D. G.
Elliott, F. E.
Ford, B. T.
Harowell, D. F.
Howe, D. F.
Hughes, J. E. P.
Kemp, W. G.
Kesner, F. E.
Monk, Maurice
Orriss, Brian
Palethorpe, H. J. E.
Robey, P. M.

Mid. B.
Walthamstow E.
Hertfordshire
Saffron Walden
Harpenden
Luton
Bedford
South West H.
Walthamstow E.
Isle of Horsham
Colchester
Walthamstow W.
Norfolk Sc.

SOUTHERN REGION

Angell, A. M.
Bassant, Mrs. A. B.
Bassett, J. P.
Crane, A. C. W.
Cunneen, J. P.
Edney, Victor
Evely, Mrs. P.
Hamilton, R. H.
Hardie, John
Hill, T. H.
Humphrey, J. F.
Hutchison, Thomas
Johnson, Mrs. E.
Sankey, R.
Saunders, C. H.
Stevens, R. H.
Sweetser-Hawkes, F. L.
Terry, S. C.
Townsend, Ernest

Dorking
Faversham
Carshalton
Horsham
Sevenoaks
Brighton
East Surrey
North Bucks
Southampton
Rochester and Chatham
Eastbourne
Aylesbury
Sutton and Cheam
Isle of Thanet
Southampton
Richmond and Barnes
Rochester and Chatham
Sutton and Cheam
Orpington

WELSH REGION

Davies, E. I.
Evans, D. C.
Jones, T. J.
Lake, T. D.

Swansea E.
Dent
Rhondda W.
Brecon and Radnor

SCOTTISH REGION

Donaldson, D. R.
Eadie, Alexander
MacWalters, James
Mann, Arthur
Noble, Andrew
Steel, William
Sweeney, C. P.
Tassie, Daniel
Wilson, Duncan

Dunoon
West L.
Paisley
Dunfermline
Paisley
South Ayrshire
Springburn
Bridge of Motherside

EAST MIDLANDS REGION

Carmody, P. M.
Wallis, J. W.

Newark
Nottingham E.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX REGION

Crouch, A. J.
Garwood, E. V.
Hall, F. H.
Huby, T. A.

Streatham
Wood Green
St. Marylebone
Harrow East

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

Bath, F. W.
Dyke, A. J.
Edwards, E. J.
Harris, C. W.
James, O. V.
Jones, Samuel
Lowry, Ernest
Moss, Reginald
Murphy, J. S.

Bromsgrove
Ashton
Ludlow
Leominster
Wolverhampton N.
Brierley H.
Smethwick
Nuneaton
The Wrekin